

narrow white lines; the chin and throat mottled with broader white streaks, often interrupted or coalescing, or short and sinuous; the temple with a distinct round white spot, with two or three small white dots in front of it; the tympanum with a central white spot, and edged with a white streak in front. Legs and feet black; the front of the fore legs varied with white irregular streaks or spots, especially on the inner side, and with a white streak down the centre of the upper side of each toe. Toes distinctly webbed; claws rather elongate, curved, acute, black, with pale edges; the toes with a single central series of larger scales above. Fore legs with four large conical scales on the outer part of the upper side, and with a cross series of three square scales on the under side of the wrist. The hind legs and feet covered with equal, small triangular scales. Tail conical, black, with two transverse streaks before the vent.

Hab. North Africa?

8. THIRD LIST OF COLD-BLOODED VERTEBRATA COLLECTED BY MR. FRASER IN ECUADOR. BY DR. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

(Pisces, Pl. X.)

The third collection of Reptiles and Fishes sent by Mr. Fraser contains specimens from Guayaquil and from Esmeraldas. Several of the species are new; these are marked with an asterisk; others have been described in the former accounts †.

1. *Species from Guayaquil.*

1. *Anolis fraseri*, Gthr.
2. *Cnemidophorus undulatus*, Wieg.
3. **Typhlops*, n. sp. (a single very young specimen).
4. *Dryophis (Coluber) acuminatus*, Wied.
5. **Eleotris*, n. sp. ‡
6. **Pimelodus cinerascens*, Gthr.
7. *Macrodon tareira*, Cuv. & Val.

2. *Species from Esmeraldas.*

1. **Geoclemmys annulata*, Gray.
2. *Ameiva sex-scutata*, Gthr.
3. *Basiliscus seemanni*, Gray.
4. *Iguana tuberculata*, Laur.
5. *Anolis fraseri*, Gthr.
6. *Camilia jamaicensis*, Gray.
7. *Boa constrictor*, L.
8. **Coryphodon rhombifer*, Gthr.
9. *Herpetodryas brunneus*, Gthr.
10. *Bufo aqua*, Latr.

† Proc. Zool. Soc. 1859, pp. 89, 402.

‡ The new species of the *Gobioides* will be described in my 'Catalogue of Acantopterygian Fishes.'

11. *Gobius*, sp.
12. *Lembus maculatus*, Gthr.
13. *Chromis rivulata*, Gthr.
14. **Pimelodus cinerascens*, Gthr.
15. **Pimelodus elongatus*, Gthr.
16. **Pimelodus modestus*, Gthr.
17. *Lebiasina bimaculata*, Cuv. & Val.
18. **Brycon dentex*, Gthr.
19. *Tetragonopterus rutilus*, Jenyns.

3. *Descriptions of the New Species, and additional Remarks on some others.*

AMEIVA SEX-SCUTATA, Gthr. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1859, p. 402.

Two very fine specimens, and larger than the former, are in the collection. We see by them that the frontal, parietal, and occipital shields lose their regular arrangement with age, and are replaced by many small, irregular, keeled shields. The bands become more indistinct, though they are visible. In every other respect, especially in the number of the ventral plates, these specimens agree completely with that described *anteà*, page 402.

	inches.	lines.
Length of the head	1	2
——— of the trunk	3	4
——— of the tail	13	0
Total length	17	6

BASILISCUS SEEMANNI (*Craneosaura seemanni*, Gray in Voy. Herald, Zool. p. 148, pl. 25).

Diagnosis.—The basal portion of the crest of the head swollen, its upper and posterior profiles rounded; the crest along the back and tail low. Scales of the breast slightly keeled. The upper parts greenish or brownish; the back with irregular brown or ferruginous cross-bands; side of the body without longitudinal band; two white bands, the one from the angle of the mouth, the other from the chin, to the posterior extremity of the mandibula; a black band between. Beneath uniform white; throat with a blackish streak on each side.

Hab. Esmeraldas.

Description.—I abstain from giving a detailed description of the general form and of the scales of this species, as Dr. Gray has given a very good figure of an old specimen, and as it is nearly allied to *Basiliscus (Corytheolus) vittatus*, from which, however, it may be readily distinguished by the occipital crest, which is rounded posteriorly, and not angular, and by its different coloration. *This species is herbivorous, as probably all the species of Basiliscus are.*

The series of the different ages and sexes being very complete, I will point out some remarkable changes which this species undergoes:—

1. In a very young specimen—head and trunk 2 inches, tail 4 inches in length—the head is very short; the occiput globular, without any

trace of a crest; the dorsal and caudal crests are visible; the posterior extremities are comparatively very long, extending far beyond the end of the snout, if laid forwards; the toes are distinctly fringed. The bands on the back are blackish; the streaks on the side of the head very distinct.

2. A somewhat larger specimen—head and trunk $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, tail $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length—agrees with the former in all the points mentioned; but the occiput is flatter, with a slight transverse swelling posteriorly, in the middle of which a feeble and short ridge indicates the development of the occipital crest.

3. In a specimen of 11 inches in length—head and trunk 3 inches, tail 8 inches—the snout is more produced, and has the form of that of an adult; the occiput is flat, produced posteriorly in a small compressed protuberance, which is not elevated above the level of the crown; the head, in this state, resembles somewhat that of *Chamaeleopsis*.

4. In a mature female—head and body 6 inches, tail 15 inches in length—the occiput is produced posteriorly into a flat protuberance provided with a low crest, about a line high along its middle; the protuberance and the crest are covered with very small scales. The hinder extremities extend as far as the end of the snout. Dorsal and caudal crests very low. The head and the neck are ferruginous, with the lateral bands yellowish; the ground-colour of the body and of the extremities is of a beautiful grass-green. A series of short reddish-brown bands along the back; the upper parts of the extremities with cross-bands of the same colour; tail with alternate brown and green rings; the lower parts yellowish. No pouch on the throat.

5. In a mature male—head and trunk 6 inches, tail 17 inches in length—the protuberance is swollen, elevated, and bears a thin, semi-circular crest, half an inch high; the protuberance and crest are covered with polygonal shields; the dorsal and caudal crests are rather low; the hinder extremities extend as far as the end of the snout, if laid forwards. The ground-colour of the head and body is dark green; the brown bands on the back are indistinct, those of the tail and the extremities clearly visible. A small pouch at the throat. The intestines contained seeds of various plants.

6. In an old male—head and body 7 inches, tail 21 inches—the basal protuberance is very large, extending over the whole neck; the thin part of the crest is semielliptical, covered with polygonal shields; the scales, by which the dorsal crest is formed, are about 1 line high. The ground-colour is greenish-brown, the markings being the same as in the former specimen.

ANOLIS FRASERI, Gthr. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1859, p. 407.

The species is represented by several varieties with regard to the coloration.

Var. *a*. Nearly uniform greyish- or brownish-olive; tail with indistinct brown rings.

Var. *β*. Body ferruginous, with broad, irregular brown bands across the back; anterior part of the head yellowish, with a brown band round the snout and another between the eyes; extremities

light brown, marbled with darker; joints yellowish; tail brownish-yellow.

Var. γ . A broad band along the back and the tail reddish-yellow; snout, a band between the eyes, and symmetrical spots on the occiput brown; sides of the body and extremities light brown, marbled with darker shining golden.

Hab. Ecuador; Guayaquil; Esmeraldas.

CORYPHODON RHOMBIFER, n. sp.

Diagnosis.—Scales keeled, in seventeen rows; nine upper labial shields, the fourth, fifth, and sixth of which enter the orbit. Eye large. Brownish-grey: a series of rhombic ferruginous spots along the back, each spot having two of the four edges black; belly whitish, marbled with blackish on the sides.

Hab. Esmeraldas.

Description.—The maxillary teeth become gradually longer posteriorly. The head is of moderate size, broader behind; the eye is large, its horizontal diameter being two-thirds of the length of the snout. Rostral shield rounded; the anterior frontals are rather more than one-half the size of the posterior; the vertical five-sided, tapering behind, with the posterior sides very short; the occipital shields are of moderate size, and diverge posteriorly, forming a rectangular notch. The nostril is wide, and situated almost entirely in the anterior nasal. The loreal and anteorbital are large, and the latter does not extend on to the vertical; two posterior orbitals. Three temporals, the two anterior of which are in contact with the orbitals; the posterior is rhombic, and equal in size to the two others together. Nine upper labials, the fourth entering the angle of the orbit. The scales are keeled, in seventeen rows, the outer series being smooth. Ventral plates 165; anal bifid. (Tail mutilated.)

The upper parts are brownish-grey; a series of thirty-four rhombic ferruginous spots occupies the back of the trunk; each spot has two opposite edges black; the spots become more distinct posteriorly, and are continued on the tail. The sides of the belly are marbled with blackish, as in *C. pantherinus*.

	inches. lines.	
Length of the head	1	4
— of the trunk	31	0
— of the tail (restored)	11	0
Total length	43	4

LEMBUS MACULATUS, Gthr. Catal. Acanthopt. i. p. 505.

Several beautifully preserved specimens are in the collection. The fish has a prominent papilla near the vent, and is nearly allied to *Philypnus*. The blackish bands appear after the fish has been preserved in spirits for some time. All the markings are beautifully red during life: the streaks radiating from the eye, the dots on the body and on the fins, those on the soft dorsal, anal, and caudal are intermixed with yellow ones. A red spot and, above it, a black one on the upper portion of the root of the pectoral. The caudal is convex.

Hab. Fresh waters of Ecuador; Esmeraldas.

PIMELODUS CINERASCENS, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. A.)

B. 7. D. 1/6. A. 4/9. V. 1/5. P. 1/9.

The body is somewhat elongated, compressed posteriorly. Head broad, truncated anteriorly, depressed, rather short; its length is contained four times and three-fifths in the total length of the fish. The snout is short, one-third the length of the head, truncated, with the upper jaw slightly longer; the distance between the angles of the mouth is nearly one-half the length of the head. Six barbels: that of the maxillary reaches nearly to, or somewhat beyond, the base of the ventrals; the exterior pair of the mandibular barbels is not quite twice as long as the interior, and extends beyond the base of the pectorals; the interior pair are inserted somewhat before the outer ones, and more remote from each other than from the outer ones. The eye is distant from the snout two and a half of its diameters, and four from the extremity of the operculum; the width of the inter-orbital space is contained twice and two-thirds in the length of the head. The head is covered superiorly with a thin, smooth skin; the occipital process is rather short, hidden by the skin, and the notches on its side are moderately deep and semicircular. The lower margin of the operculum is straight, not notched. The depth of the body, taken above the origin of the anal, is one-eighth of the total length; that of the tail, before the caudal, one-thirteenth. The pectoral extends somewhat beyond the vertical from the origin of the dorsal; its spine is stout, compressed, not much shorter than the soft rays, and its sharp outer edge is armed with recurved spines. The ventral, with a feeble spine, is inserted behind the dorsal, and does not extend to the origin of the anal. The distance of the dorsal from the head (concavity of the notch) equals the length of its base; its spine is feeble; the margin straight, rounded posteriorly. The adipose fin is very long, its distance from the dorsal and caudal being equal. Caudal deeply notched, with the lobes rounded. The length of the base of the anal equals its distance from the caudal; the undivided rays are very feeble, and its margin is rounded.

Above uniform greenish-grey, beneath white; the outer parts of the vertical fins are blackish, and there is a blackish spot between the first and second dorsal rays.

Hab. Fresh waters of Guayaquil and Esmeraldas.

	inches.	lines.
Total length	7	6
Length of the head	1	7
— of the snout	0	6
Distance between the eyes	0	7
— between the angles of the mouth	0	9
Diameter of the eye	0	2½
Height of the body above the anal	0	11
— of the tail	0	7

This species is distinguished from *P. sebæ* by the position of the eyes, shorter maxillary barbel, &c.; from *P. pentlandii* by a non-emarginated operculum.

PIMELODUS ELONGATUS, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. B.)

B. 6. D. 1/6. A. 11. V. 1/5. P. 1/9.

The body is elongated, compressed posteriorly; head moderately broad and long, depressed, truncated anteriorly; its length is contained six times and two-thirds in the total length of the fish. The snout is rather produced, nearly one-half the length of the head, truncated, with the upper jaw longest. The distance between the angles of the mouth is nearly equal to the length of the snout. Six barbels: that of the maxillary reaches nearly to the extremity of the pectoral fin; the exterior pair of the mandibular barbels are two-thirds the length of the interior, and extend to the base of the pectoral; the interior pair are inserted somewhat before the outer ones, and rather more remote from each other than from the outer ones. The diameter of the eye is one-fourth of the length of the head, and nearer to the extremity of the operculum than to that of the snout. The width of the interorbital space is to the length of the head as 2:7. The head is covered superiorly with a very thin and smooth membrane; the occipital process is long, and extends on to a small bony plate in front of the dorsal; this plate is also covered with skin, like the head. The lower edge of the operculum is straight; the spine of the humeral bone is very indistinctly striated. The depth of the body, taken below the origin of the dorsal, is one-eighth of the total length; that of the tail, before the caudal, one-sixteenth. The pectoral extends to below the middle of the dorsal fin; its spine is shorter than the first rays, stout, compressed, with the interior edge spiny. The ventral has the first ray undivided, flexible; it is inserted immediately behind the vertical from the dorsal, and does not extend on to the anal. The dorsal is higher than long; the length of its base equals its distance from the head; the spine is slender, stiff, pungent, provided superiorly with a ray-like filament. The adipose fin is very long, its distance from the dorsal and caudal fins being nearly equal. Caudal deeply notched, with the lobes pointed; the upper lobe is longer than the inferior, and its length is one-fifth of the total. The length of the base of the anal is $1\frac{2}{3}$ in its distance from the caudal; its margin is convex. Above uniform greyish, beneath whitish; lateral line blackish; dorsal and caudal minutely dotted with black.

Hab. Fresh waters of Esmeraldas.

	inches.	lines.
Total length	6	8
Length of the head	1	0
——— of the snout	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Distance between the eyes	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
——— between the angles of the mouth	0	$5\frac{1}{3}$
Diameter of the eye	0	3
Height of the body	0	10
——— of the tail	0	5
——— of the first dorsal ray	1	1
Length of the upper caudal lobe	1	4

PIMELODUS MODESTUS, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. C.)

B. 6. D. 1/6. A. 4/8. V. 1/5. P. 1/8.

The body is rather elongated, slightly compressed posteriorly; head moderately broad and long, depressed, truncated anteriorly; its length is contained five times and a half in the total length of the fish. The snout is somewhat produced, broad, contained twice and three-fifths in the length of the head, truncated, with the upper jaw longest. The distance between the angles of the mouth is nearly equal to the length of the snout. Six barbels: that of the maxillary reaches to the origin of the anal; the exterior pair of the mandibular barbels are two-thirds the length of the interior, and extend to the middle of the pectoral fin; the interior pair are inserted somewhat before the outer ones, and rather more remote from each other than from the outer ones. The diameter of the eye is one-fourth of the length of the head, and equals the width of the interorbital space; it is situated in the middle of the length of the head. The head is covered superiorly with a very thin and smooth skin; the occipital process is long, and extends on to a triangular plate in front of the dorsal; this plate is also covered with skin, like the head. The lower edge of the operculum is straight; the spine of the humeral bone very indistinctly striated. The depth of the body, taken below the origin of the dorsal, is one-seventh of the total length; that of the tail one-thirteenth. The pectoral extends on to below the middle of the dorsal fin; its spine is not much shorter than the rays, stout, compressed, with the interior edge spiny. The ventral has the first ray undivided, flexible; it is inserted immediately behind the vertical from the dorsal, and does not extend on to the anal. The dorsal is somewhat higher than long, and has the upper profile convex; the length of its base is nearly equal to its distance from the head; the spine is slender, stiff, pungent, rough superiorly, and terminating in a ray-like filament. The adipose fin is very long, its distance from the dorsal and caudal fins being nearly equal. Caudal deeply notched, with the lobes pointed; the upper lobe is longer than the inferior, and its length is $4\frac{3}{4}$ in the total. The four anterior rays of the anal are short, flexible, undivided; the margin of the fin is convex, and the length of its base is $1\frac{2}{3}$ in its distance from the caudal. Above light greyish, beneath whitish.

Hab. Fresh waters of Esmeraldas.

	inches.	lines.-
Total length	4	9
Length of the head	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
— of the snout	0	4
Distance between the eyes	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Distance between the angles of the mouth . .	0	$4\frac{1}{3}$
Diameter of the eye	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Height of the body	0	8
— of the tail	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
— of the second dorsal ray	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Length of the upper caudal lobe	1	0

LEBIASINA BIMACULATA, Cuv. & Val.

This species has, during life, a red spot on the third scale of the fourth longitudinal series.

BRYCON DENTEX, n. sp.

D. 11. A. 35. V. 1/8. L. lat. 48. L. transv. 9/7.

Intermaxillary with four, maxillary with a single series of teeth; a series of much stronger ones in the mandibula, and a pair of smaller teeth behind. The mandibular teeth correspond to the posterior series in the upper jaw, the anterior series being free and not covered by the lower jaw. The height of the body is contained three times and three-fifths in the total length, the length of the head five times and one-fifth. The interorbital space is slightly convex, and its width is one-third of the length of the head. The pectoral extends on to the posterior portion of the root of the ventral. The dorsal is as remote from the occiput as from the root of the caudal. Silvery; the lining membrane of the humeral arch and the margin of the anal blackish; the other fins reddish.

Hab. Fresh waters of Esmeraldas.

	inches.	lines.
Total length	10	0
Height of the body	2	8
Length of the head	1	11
Width of the space between the eyes	0	8

9. DESCRIPTION OF HOMALOCRANIUM LATICEPS, A NEW SNAKE FROM CARTHAGENA. BY DR. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

A Snake presented by Capt. Garth to the British Museum proves to belong to a new species. It was procured at Carthagen.

HOMALOCRANIUM LATICEPS.

Diagnosis.—Scales in fifteen rows. Head broad, depressed as in *Elaps*. Seven upper labial shields, the third and fourth of which enter the orbit; two posterior oculars. Above black, with about twenty-three narrow brownish-yellow rings, the first forming a collar; belly brownish-yellow.

Description.—This Snake much resembles an *Elaps* in general habit, but there is no fang anteriorly, and the last maxillary tooth is longer than the others, and *appears* to be grooved. The rostral shield is rather low, triangular, and somewhat bent backwards on the upper surface of the head; the anterior frontals are much broader than long, and only one-fourth of the size of the posterior; the vertical is six-sided, not much longer than broad; occipitals moderate. The nostril is between two shields, the anterior of which is the largest; loreal none; one anteorbital. Seven upper labial shields, the second of which is in immediate contact with the posterior frontal; the third and fourth form the lower part of the orbit; the fourth and fifth touch the lower postorbital; the sixth and seventh are